

National Assembly for Wales
Business Committee

Proposed Amendments to Standing Orders:
Private Bills and Miscellaneous Changes

June 2012



The National Assembly for Wales is the democratically elected body that represents the interests of Wales and its people, makes laws for Wales and holds the Welsh Government to account.

An electronic copy of this report can be found on the National Assembly's website:
www.assemblywales.org

Copies of this report can also be obtained in accessible formats including Braille, large print; audio or hard copy from:

Business Committee
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
CF99 1NA

Tel: 029 2089 8885
Fax: 029 2089 8021
Email: Chamber.Secretariat@wales.gov.uk

© National Assembly for Wales Commission Copyright 2012

The text of this document may be reproduced free of charge in any format or medium providing that it is reproduced accurately and not used in a misleading or derogatory context. The material must be acknowledged as copyright of the National Assembly for Wales Commission and the title of the document specified.

National Assembly for Wales
Business Committee

Proposed Amendments to Standing Orders:
Private Bills and Miscellaneous Changes

June 2012



Business Committee

The Business Committee advises on the management of the Assembly's business and on the general practice and procedure of the Assembly. It is chaired by the Presiding Officer and its members are the Minister with responsibility for Government Business, and the Business Manager for each of the other political groups in the Assembly. Its powers are set out in the National Assembly for Wales' Standing Orders, particularly Standing Order 11. These are available at www.assemblywales.org

Committee membership



Rosemary Butler (Chair)
Welsh Labour
Newport West



Jocelyn Davies
Plaid Cymru
South Wales East



William Graham
Welsh Conservative Party
South Wales East



Jane Hutt
Welsh Labour
Vale of Glamorgan



Aled Roberts
Welsh Liberal Democrats
North Wales

The following Member was also a member of the Committee during its consideration of the proposed Standing Orders:



Peter Black
Welsh Liberal Democrats
South Wales West

Contents

Presiding Officer’s Foreword	5
1. Purpose	6
2. Private Bills	7
Background	7
Outline of Proposed Procedure.....	7
Definition and extent of a Private Bill and pre-introduction (SO 26A.1 – 26A.6)	7
Introduction of a Private Bill (SO 26A.7 – 26A.14).....	7
Objection Period (SO 26A.15 – 26A.25).....	8
Private Bill Committees (SO 26A.26 – 26A.37)	8
Initial Consideration (SO 26A.38 – 26A.45)	9
Detailed Committee Consideration (SO26A.45 – 26A.71).....	10
Detailed Assembly Consideration (SO26A.72 – 26A.84).....	11
Final Consideration, Amendments to Private Bills, Change of Promoter, Her Majesty and Duke of Cornwall’s Consent, Financial Resolutions, Reconsideration of Private Bills Passed and Royal Assent (SO26A.85 – 26A.124).....	11
Consequential changes.....	12
3. Miscellaneous Amendments to Standing Orders	13
4. Decision	14
Annex A – Tracked Changes and Explanations Grid: Private Bills ..	15
Annex B – New Standing Orders: Private Bills	58
Annex C - Tracked Changes and Explanations Grid: Miscellaneous Amendments	79
Annex D - New Standing Orders: Miscellaneous Amendments	81

Presiding Officer's Foreword

On 3 March 2011, the people of Wales voted overwhelmingly to give the National Assembly for Wales primary legislative powers. Since then, we have continued to develop our capacity to legislate within the twenty subject areas set out in Schedule 7 of the Government of Wales Act 2006.

The proposal outlined in this report for a new Standing Order to establish a procedure for the consideration of Private Bills by the Assembly is another important step in the Assembly's development as a legislature. Such Bills, although rare, are more likely to come forward now that we have moved to Part 4 of the Act.

Private Bills differ from Public Bills in that they are introduced by a private individual or body outside the legislature. They involve measures sought in the private interests of the promoter that are in excess of, or in conflict with, the general law, to which others may object. As such, this process is quite different in nature to that for Public Bills, and much of the process involves proceedings that are quasi-judicial in nature.

The Business Committee has agreed that the Private Bill procedure will be reviewed after it has been first used, and that proposals for an expanded procedure capable of dealing with more complicated Private Bills, relating to construction projects for example, will follow. In due course, we also aim to bring forward proposals for Standing Orders on Hybrid and Consolidation Bills.

That the Assembly is now in a position to consider Private Bills is a further indication of our maturity as a legislature, and I look forward to engaging with those individuals and organisations who will want to become involved in this process both as promoters and objectors.

Rosemary Butler AM
Presiding Officer

1. Purpose

1. In accordance with Standing Order 11.7(iv), the Business Committee is responsible for making recommendations on the general practice and procedures of the Assembly, including any proposals for the re-making or revision of Standing Orders.
2. The Business Committee recommends introducing a new Standing Order 26A to provide a procedure for the Assembly to consider Private Bills. A consequential change to Standing Order 15 will also be necessary.
3. The Business Committee further proposes a number of minor, miscellaneous changes in order to remove some inconsistencies and ambiguities which currently exist. To this end, changes are proposed to Standing Orders 11, 17 and 25.
4. The Assembly is invited to approve the proposals to revise the Standing Orders as at Annexes B and D.

2. Private Bills

Background

5. Section 111(3) of the Government of Wales Act 2006 permits the Assembly's Standing Orders to make provision for Private, Hybrid and Consolidation Bills. Private Bills differ from Public Bills in that they are introduced by a private individual or body outside the legislature. They involve measures sought in the private interests of the promoter, to which others may object. A Private Bill is introduced for the purpose of obtaining powers for the promoter that are in excess of, or in conflict with, the general law.

6. The Business Committee's proposals for a new Standing Order 26A are set out in Annexes A and B. Annex A includes explanatory notes, while Annex B shows the proposal for Standing Order 26A as agreed by Business Committee.

7. It is envisaged that the proposed Standing Orders will be reviewed after the first Private Bill has been considered by the Assembly so as to address any lessons learned and to ensure the procedures for dealing with complicated private legislation are robust.

Outline of Proposed Procedure

Definition and extent of a Private Bill and pre-introduction (SO 26A.1 – 26A.6)

8. These Standing Orders set out the meaning of 'Private Bill' and 'the promoter' and limit the application of Standing Order 26A such that it does not apply to a Private bill that relates to construction works or compulsory acquisition of land.

9. The Promoter is required to submit the Bill and accompanying documentation to the Presiding Officer prior to introduction. The Bill cannot be introduced without the agreement of the Presiding Officer.

10. The Commission may set a fee to be charged to the promoter for the introduction and consideration of the Bill.

Introduction of a Private Bill (SO 26A.7 – 26A.14)

11. A Private Bill must be introduced by being laid by or on behalf of the promoter. On its introduction, a Private Bill must be in its proper

form, and be accompanied by a statement by the Presiding Officer indicating that the provisions of the Bill would be within the legislative competence of the Assembly. It must also be accompanied by an Explanatory Memorandum.

Objection Period (SO 26A.15 – 26A.25)

12. Once a Private Bill is laid, the Promoter must publish in relevant publications and publicise appropriately a notice stating, amongst other things, the general effect of the Bill, where it may be inspected, and how objections may be made.

13. On the day that such a notice is published, a forty working day period for making objections starts. No further proceedings may be taken on the Private Bill until the end of this forty working day period.

14. To be admissible, an objection must comply with any guidance published by the Presiding Officer and must specify how the objector's interests would be adversely affected by the Bill; i.e. that his or her property or interests would be affected by the Private Bill.

15. Provision is made for late objections to be accepted, should the Presiding Officer be satisfied that certain criteria have been met.

Private Bill Committees (SO 26A.26 – 26A.37)

16. The Assembly must consider a motion to establish a Private Bill Committee once the Bill has been introduced and after the objection period has ended.

17. Due to the nature of Private Bill proceedings, and the greater possibility of legal challenge to a decision of the Assembly, membership of Private Bill Committees will be subject to certain restrictions. Such restrictions are common in other Parliaments.

18. Any Member who is to be nominated as a member of a Private Bill Committee must inform the Business Committee of any interest, including an interest registered under Standing Order 2, that may be relevant to the consideration of the Private Bill. Information about interests other than those required to be registered under Standing Order 2 must then be published alongside the motion to determine the membership of the Private Bill Committee.

19. No Member who has a registered interest under Standing Order 2 that may be relevant to the consideration of the Private Bill may be a member of the Private Bill Committee.

20. Members of a Private Bill Committee will be required to undertake a course of relevant training before undertaking their duties.

21. Since the Private Bill Committee will need to operate in a quasi-judicial manner there will be other considerations for Members such as making a declaration to act impartially and to base their decisions on the evidence provided to the Committee.

22. Members of a Private Bill Committee must attend all meetings of that committee, unless there are exceptional circumstances. Committee Members may not participate in any proceedings if they have not been in attendance during a relevant oral evidence session unless the promoter and any objectors give their consent, and the Member has reviewed the evidence.

Initial Consideration (SO 26A.38 – 26A.45)

23. Once a Private Bill has been introduced, the Business Committee must refer the Bill to a Private Bill Committee ('the committee'). The committee consider and report on whether the Bill should proceed as a Private Bill. In doing so the committee must consider:

- whether the provisions of the Bill make it appropriate for it to be considered in accordance with the Standing Order on Private Bills; and
- whether the accompanying documents laid in accordance with Standing Order are adequate to allow the committee to make such a decision.

24. In deciding whether the provisions of the Bill make it appropriate for it to be considered as a Private Bill, the committee will have particular regard to the extent to which its provisions affect issues of public policy, the extent to which its provisions amend or repeal other legislation, the size of the area to which it relates and the number of interests which it affects.

25. Should the committee feel that the documentation is inadequate to allow proper scrutiny of the Bill at this stage, it may request that the promoter provides such further information as it considers necessary.

26. In coming to its decision, the committee may have regard to the nature of the objections that have been received, though it will not consider their individual merits at this stage.

27. Once the committee has reported, the Business Committee may propose that the Assembly agrees that the Bill may proceed as a Private Bill. Should the motion be passed, the Bill is referred back to the Private Bill Committee for Detailed Consideration. Should the motion not be passed, the Bill falls.

Detailed Committee Consideration (SO26A.45 – 26A.71)

28. Detailed Committee Consideration starts on the first working day after Initial Consideration is completed. It must be undertaken by the Committee which undertook the Initial Consideration proceedings.

29. At Detailed Consideration, the Private Bill Committee considers the objections that have been submitted and hears evidence from both the objectors and from the promoter. Objectors and promoters may be accompanied by their legal representatives.

30. The promoter and any objectors that the committee considers have substantial grounds for objection have a right to be heard before the committee. It is up to the committee to decide what constitutes 'substantial grounds'. A member of the Welsh Government also has a right to be heard. The committee may also hear evidence from such other persons as it considers appropriate.

31. A Private Bill may be amended at Detailed Committee Consideration.

32. The committee must lay its report on the general principles of the Bill, and on the objections received before the Assembly. Within five working days of the report being laid, any Assembly Member may propose that the Bill proceed no further. Should such a motion be passed, the Bill falls. Should such a motion be rejected, or should no such motion be tabled, the general principles of the Bill are deemed agreed by the Assembly. This procedure allows the Assembly to overrule the Private Bill Committee's recommendations on the general principles of a Private Bill, while maintaining the committee's pre-eminence in considering the merits of the Private Bill.

33. If the general principles are deemed agreed by the Assembly, and no earlier than 25 working days after tabling its report, the committee may consider amendments to the Private Bill. Amendments are disposed of in the same way as for Stage 2 of Public Bills.

Detailed Assembly Consideration (SO26A.72 – 26A.84)

34. Detailed Assembly Consideration starts on the first working day after Detailed Committee Consideration is completed. This stage is considered by the Assembly in plenary.

35. At least 15 working days must elapse between the day on which Detailed Assembly Consideration starts and the date of the first meeting of the Assembly that considers Detailed Assembly Consideration proceedings.

36. In addition to the usual criteria for Public Bills, amendments at this stage are only admissible if they are to clarify the wording of a provision of a Private Bill, give effect to commitments given on behalf of the promoter at Detailed Committee Consideration, or give effect to any recommendations made by the committee in its report at Detailed Committee Consideration.

Final Consideration, Amendments to Private Bills, Change of Promoter, Her Majesty and Duke of Cornwall's Consent, Financial Resolutions, Reconsideration of Private Bills Passed and Royal Assent (SO26A.85 – 26A.124)

37. The Final Stage is taken in Plenary and consists of a debate and vote on a motion that the Private Bill be passed in the same way as for Public Bills.

38. The processes for amending Private Bills, obtaining Royal Consent and Royal Assent, passing financial resolutions and Reconsideration of Bills passed mirror those for Public Bills. The Standing Orders governing the fall, rejection or withdrawal of Private Bills also reflect those for Public Bills.

39. Standing Orders 26A.106 to 26A.113 set out the procedure to be followed in the case of a change of promoter. The new promoter must provide a memorandum explaining the reasons for the change. The committee must consider the implications of a change of

promoter and the Standing Order sets out the possible courses of action the Committee may choose to follow as a consequence.

Consequential changes

40. Standing Order 15.1 is amended to include legislation which is required to be laid under the new Standing Order as a category of document that may be laid before the Assembly.

3. Miscellaneous Amendments to Standing Orders

41. At the end of the Third Assembly, the Business Committee conducted a review of Standing Orders. Since then, further amendments have been made to Standing Orders in relation to changes of terminology in light of the referendum 'yes' vote, Section 109 Orders and oral questions to the Commission and Counsel General.

42. The Business Committee proposes changes to Standing Orders in order to resolve inconsistencies or provide clarity, where issues have come to light as a result of the experience of using the Standing Orders.

43. The Business Committee's proposals for changes to Standing Orders 11.10, 17.3, 17.41 and 25.22 are set out in Annexes C and D. Annex C contains tracked changes and explanatory notes, while Annex D shows the proposed revised Standing Orders as agreed by Business Committee.

4. Decision

44. The Business Committee agreed the changes to Standing Orders on 12 June 1012. The Assembly is invited to approve the proposals to revise the Standing Orders as at Annexes B and D.

Annex A – Tracked Changes and Explanations Grid: Private Bills

<p>Standing Order 26A – Private Acts of the Assembly</p>	<p>New Standing Order title</p>
<p>Private Bills</p>	<p>New sub-heading Follows format of sub heading in SO26.</p>
<p>26A.1 For the purposes of Standing Order 26A, a Private Bill is a Bill introduced for the purpose of obtaining for an individual person, body corporate or unincorporated association of persons (“the promoter”) particular powers or benefits in excess of, or in conflict with, the general law.</p>	<p>Introduce new Standing Order This SO sets out the meaning of ‘Private Bill’ and ‘the promoter’. Although there is nothing to prevent a Member from being the promoter of a Private Bill, it is envisaged that, in the vast majority of cases, the promoter will be someone from outside the Assembly. Where a Member wanted to be the promoter of a Private Bill, they would do so as a private individual and not in their capacity as an Assembly Member.</p>
<p>26A.2 Standing Order 26A applies to any Private Bill other than one whose provisions are intended to authorise or facilitate any construction works or to authorise the compulsory acquisition of any estate or interest in or over land. For this purpose the transfer of any estate or interest in or over land forming part of the assets of a person or body exercising functions of a public nature to another</p>	<p>Introduce new Standing Order This SO sets out the extent of the application of Standing Order 26A, i.e. that it does not apply to a Private Bill that relates to construction works or compulsory acquisition of land. In due course, we may require procedures to deal with the most</p>

<p>person or body also exercising functions of a public nature is not to be regarded as involving the compulsory acquisition of such estate or interest.</p>	<p>complicated private legislation (for example, relating to construction projects). However, other types of Private Bills, such as the University of Wales: Trinity St David Bill, are more straightforward and we have focussed our efforts on developing a procedure to handle it and others of its type.</p> <p>Assuming the University of Wales: Trinity St David Bill comes forward, we would envisage revisiting and potentially extending the capacity of the procedure after that process has been completed so as also to address any lessons learned.</p>
<p>Permission to Introduce a Private Bill</p>	<p>New sub-heading</p> <p>Follows format of sub heading in SO26.</p>
<p>26A.3 Prior to introduction in accordance with Standing Order 26A.8, a Private Bill and the accompanying documents required by Standing Order 26A.12 must be submitted by the promoter to the Presiding Officer for a decision on whether to grant permission to introduce the Bill.</p>	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>This SO requires the promoter of a Private Bill to submit the Bill and accompanying documents to the Presiding Officer, prior to introduction, for a decision on whether to grant permission to introduce the Bill.</p>
<p>26A.4 The Presiding Officer must notify the promoter of his or her decision under Standing Order 26A.3 and, where permission is not given, must give the promoter reasons for that decision.</p>	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>This SO requires the Presiding Officer to notify the promoter of his or her decision about permission to introduce the Private Bill. Where the</p>

	Presiding Officer decides not to give permission, he or she must give the promoter reasons for that decision.
26A.5 A Private Bill must not be introduced without the prior agreement of the Presiding Officer.	New Standing Order This SO requires the promoter to obtain the agreement of the Presiding Officer before being able to introduce a Private Bill.
Fees	New sub-heading
26A.6 The Commission may determine fees payable by promoters on introduction of Private Bills and in respect of the stages of their consideration set out in Standing Order 26A. The Commission may waive or reduce a fee that would otherwise be payable.	New Standing Order This SO allows the Assembly Commission to charge the promoter fees. The Standing Order leaves it open to the Assembly Commission to determine whether such fees should be charged, and the level at which the fees should be set. Equally, the Commission has the option either of charging a 'one-off' fee at introduction or of charging a fee for each stage. The progress of a Private Bill through the Assembly could be held up if the promoter does not pay any fee in a timely manner.
Form and Introduction of Private Bills	New sub-heading Follows format of sub heading in SO26.

<p>26A.7 A Private Bill may be introduced on a working day in a sitting week.</p>	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, removing references to Standing Orders relevant only to Member and Committee Bills.</p>
<p>26A.8 A Private Bill must be introduced by being laid by or on behalf of the promoter.</p>	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills but enables a Private Bill to be laid by or on behalf of the promoter. Standing Order 15.1(ii) will need to be amended slightly to provide for this. This change is shown at the ‘consequential changes’ end of this grid.</p>
<p>26A.9 A Private Bill must not be laid unless it is in proper form in accordance with any determinations made by the Presiding Officer.</p>	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment, i.e. reference to ‘Bill’ changed to ‘Private Bill’.</p>
<p>26A.10 A Private Bill must on its introduction be accompanied by a statement in English and Welsh by the Presiding Officer which must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) indicate whether or not the provisions of the Bill would be, in his or her opinion, within the legislative competence of the Assembly; and (ii) indicate any provisions which, in his or her opinion, would not 	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>Replicates provision in Standing Orders for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.</p>

<p>be within the legislative competence of the Assembly and the reasons for that opinion.</p>	
<p>26A.11 A Private Bill must be introduced in both English and Welsh except when not doing so is in accordance with any determinations made by the Presiding Officer under Standing Order 26A.9.</p>	<p>New Standing Order Replicates provision in Standing Orders for Public Bills, with appropriate amendments.</p>
<p>Documentation to Accompany a Private Bill</p>	<p>New sub-heading Follows format of sub heading in SO26.</p>
<p>26A.12 At the same time as the promoter introduces a Private Bill, he or she must also lay an Explanatory Memorandum, in English and Welsh, which must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) state that, in the view of the promoter, the provisions of the Private Bill would be within the legislative competence of the Assembly; (ii) set out the reasons why the provisions of the Bill make it appropriate for it to proceed as a Private Bill, having particular regard to the criteria in Standing Order 26A.39; (iii) set out the objectives of the Private Bill; (iv) set out whether alternative ways of achieving the objectives were considered and, if so, why the approach taken in the Private Bill was adopted; 	<p>New Standing Order Replicates provision in Standing Orders for Public Bills, except with regard to setting out provisions that include the making of subordinate legislation.</p> <p>Two additional points have been included that require the promoter to set out the reasons why the Bill should proceed as a Private Bill and to include a promoter’s statement (SO26A.12(vii)).</p>

- (v) set out the consultation that was undertaken on:
- (a) the objectives of the Private Bill and the ways of achieving them; and
 - (b) the detail of the Private Bill,
- together with a summary of the outcome of that consultation;
- (vi) summarise objectively what each provision of the Private Bill is intended to do (to the extent that it requires explanation or comment) and give other information necessary to explain the effect of the Bill;
- (vii) include a Promoter's Statement that sets out:
- (a) in the case of a Private Bill that contains provision which will affect the property or the contractual rights or duties of any person other than the promoter, details of any notification of the proposed provision given by the promoter to such persons or classes of person whose property or contractual rights or duties will be affected and of any response received;
 - (b) in the case of a Private Bill where the promoter is a body corporate or an unincorporated association of persons, particulars of the formal decision of that body or association to promote the Private Bill and

<p>confirmation that the decision in question was made in accordance with the constitution of that body or association;</p> <p>(c) in the case of a Private Bill that contains provision to confer powers upon or modify the constitution of any body corporate or unincorporated association of persons, other than the promoter, details of any notification of the proposed provision given by the promoter to that body corporate or unincorporated association of persons and of any response received.</p>	
<p>Notification of the Introduction of a Private Bill</p>	<p>New sub-heading</p> <p>Follows format of sub heading in SO26.</p>
<p>26A.13 As soon as a Private Bill has been introduced, the promoter must publish a notice stating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the general effect of the Private Bill; (ii) that the Private Bill may be inspected at the Assembly and at one or more other places in Wales including, in the case of a Private Bill that relates only to one area of Wales, a place within that area; (iii) that persons who believe their interests would be adversely affected by the Private Bill can make an objection to the 	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>This SO requires the promoter to publish a notice to notify the public of the introduction of a Private Bill and how to make an objection to that Bill.</p> <p>A 40-day period for objections opens upon the publication of this notice by the promoter.</p>

<p>Presiding Officer within the period of 40 working days beginning on the day when the notice is first published in a newspaper (“the objection period”);</p> <p>(iv) how to submit an objection and the information to be included in that objection, having regard to Standing Order 26A.19;</p> <p>(v) that an objection may either request that the Private Bill not be approved or that changes be made to the Private Bill before it is approved;</p> <p>(vi) that the person making an objection must comply with any guidance issued by the Presiding Officer in relation to making an objection.</p>	
<p>26A.14 A notice under Standing Order 26A.13 must be published:</p> <p>(i) in at least one newspaper circulating throughout Wales (or, if the Private Bill relates only to one area of Wales, throughout that area); and</p> <p>(ii) by whatever other means are appropriate, in accordance with guidance published by the Presiding Officer, for ensuring that it comes to the attention of those whose interests are likely to be affected by the Private Bill.</p>	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>The promoter must take into account guidance published by the Presiding Officer in deciding how to publicise the notice, but must always include publishing in at least one national or local newspaper, as appropriate. The next SO forces the promoter to demonstrate to the PO how they have complied with this requirement.</p>
<p>26A.15 As soon as the promoter has complied with the requirements</p>	<p>New Standing Order</p>

<p>of Standing Order 26A.13, the promoter must give written notice of that fact to the Presiding Officer, giving particulars of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) how those requirements were complied with; and (ii) the arrangements made by the promoter for ensuring that the Private Bill was able to be inspected (other than at the Assembly) in accordance with Standing Order 26A.13(ii). 	<p>This SO requires the promoter to inform the Presiding Officer, in writing, that the requirements to notify the public of the introduction of the Private Bill have been complied with. The promoter must give details of how this has been done.</p>
<p>Objections</p>	<p>New sub-heading</p> <p>Follows format of sub heading in SO26.</p>
<p>26A.16 An individual person who, or a body corporate or unincorporated association of persons that, considers that their interests would be adversely affected by a Private Bill introduced in the Assembly (an “objector”) may make an objection to the Presiding Officer in writing, in accordance with notice given under Standing Order 26A.13, during the objection period specified in Standing Order 26A.13(iii).</p>	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>This SO provides for a person, body corporate or unincorporated association of persons to object to a Private Bill if they feel it would adversely affect their interests. The SO requires that any objection must be made in accordance with the notice given under Standing Order 26A.13.</p>
<p>26A.17 For the purpose of Standing Order 26A.16, a member of the government may also be an objector.</p>	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>This SO is linked to SO 26A.16 and provides for a member of the</p>

	government to be an objector.
26A.18 The Presiding Officer must rule on whether an objection is admissible.	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>This SO requires the Presiding Officer to rule on the admissibility of objections. This SO is linked to SO26A.19.</p> <p>In making a ruling under this SO, the Presiding Officer is not required to judge the validity of the objection, only that the objection complies with the criteria in SO26A.19.</p>
<p>26A.19 An objection is admissible only if it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) complies with any guidance issued by the Presiding Officer under Standing Order 6.17 in relation to making an objection; (ii) sets out the nature of the objection; (iii) identifies the provisions of the Private Bill that give rise to the objection; (iv) specifies how the objector’s interests would be adversely affected by the Private Bill. 	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>This SO sets out the criteria for admissibility of objections. This SO is linked to SO26A.18.</p>
26A.20 The Presiding Officer must notify the objector of his or her decision under Standing Order 26A.18 and, where an objection is ruled inadmissible, must give the objector reasons for that decision.	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>This SO requires the Presiding Officer to notify the objector of his or her decision in relation to the admissibility of an objection. Where the Presiding Officer has ruled an objection inadmissible, he or she is</p>

	required to give the objector reasons for that decision.
26A.21 After the objection period has expired, the Clerk must publish all admissible objections.	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>This SO requires the Clerk to publish all admissible objections once the objection period has ended.</p>
<p>26A.22 If the Presiding Officer receives an objection after the expiry of the objection period but before the first meeting of Detailed Committee Consideration, and that objection is accompanied by a statement by the objector explaining the delay in submitting the objection, the Presiding Officer must decide whether he or she is satisfied that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the objection is admissible, in accordance with Standing Order 26A.19; (ii) the objector had good reason for not making the objection within the objection period; (iii) the objector has made the objection as soon as reasonably practicable after the expiry of that period; and (iv) consideration of such an objection would not be unreasonable having regard to the rights and interests of objectors and the promoter. 	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>This SO relates to objections received after the objection period has ended ('late objections'). It requires the Presiding Officer to satisfy himself/herself of the matters listed in (i) to (iv).</p>
26A.23 If the Presiding Officer is so satisfied:	New Standing Order

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) he or she must notify the objector of his or her decision; (ii) the Clerk must publish the objection; and (iii) the committee established in accordance with Standing Order 26A.26 must give consideration to the objection. 	<p>This SO requires the Presiding Officer and the Clerk to take certain action if he or she is satisfied regarding the admissibility of the late objection.</p>
<p>26A.24 If the Presiding Officer is not so satisfied, he or she must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) notify the objector of his or her decision, and (ii) give the objector reasons for that decision. 	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>This SO requires the Presiding Officer to take certain action if he or she is not satisfied regarding the admissibility of a late objection.</p>
<p>26A.25 An objection may be withdrawn by the objector, in accordance with any guidance issued by the Presiding Officer.</p>	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>This SO enables an objector to withdraw their objection, in accordance with any guidance issued by the Presiding Officer.</p>
<p>Private Bill Committees</p>	<p>New sub-heading</p> <p>Follows format of sub heading in SO26.</p>
<p>26A.26 After a Private Bill has been introduced, and once the objection period specified in Standing Order 26A.13(iii) has ended, the Assembly must consider a motion to establish a Private Bill Committee, in accordance with Standing Order 16.5.</p>	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>This SO relates to the establishment of a Private Bill Committee.</p> <p>Following the introduction of the Private Bill, and once the objection period has ended, the Assembly is required to consider a motion, tabled by the Business Committee, to establish a Private Bill Committee to consider the Bill.</p>

<p>26A.27 Standing Orders 17.3 and 17.7 apply to a Private Bill Committee except that it must consist of no fewer than four members.</p>	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>This SO relates to the membership of the Private Bill Committee. SO17.3 provides for the Assembly to consider a motion tabled by the Business Committee to agree the membership and chair of each committee.</p> <p>SO17.7 applies where a motion under SO 17.3 is not agreed. It provides for the Business Committee to table a motion to agree the membership of committees, where places on those committees are allocated in accordance with the Government of Wales Act 2006 (i.e. the d'Hondt formula).</p> <p>SOs 17.3 and 17.7 do not provide for a minimum number of committee members, and so, this draft SO states that there must be no fewer than four members of a Private Bill Committee.</p>
<p>26A.28 Any Member who has, or may be expecting to have, or to the Member's knowledge, the Member's partner or any dependent child has, or may be expecting to have, an interest required to be registered by Standing Order 2 that may be seen to prejudice the impartial consideration of a Private Bill, must not be a member of the committee established to consider that Bill.</p>	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>This SO prevents any Member from being a member of committee established to consider a particular Private Bill where that Member (or to that Member's knowledge, the Member's partner or dependent child) has or may be expecting to have an interest that is required to be registered under SO2 that may be seen to prejudice the Committee's impartial consideration of the Private Bill.</p>

<p>26A.29 Any Member whose name is proposed for membership of a Private Bill Committee must inform the Business Committee of any interest of the kind referred to in Standing Order 26A.28 and also of any interest, other than such an interest, that he or she has or may be expecting to have, or which, to the Member’s knowledge, the Member’s partner or any dependent child of the Member has or may be expecting to have that, in the opinion of that Member, may be seen to prejudice the impartial consideration of the Private Bill.</p>	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>Under this SO, any Member whose name is proposed for membership of a Private Bill Committee must inform the Business Committee of any interest (including an interest that is not required to be registered under SO2) that he or she (or their partner or dependent child) has or may be expecting to have that may be seen to prejudice the impartial consideration of the Private Bill.</p>
<p>26A.30 For the purpose of Standing Orders 26A.28 and 26A.29, the meanings of “partner” and “dependent child” are as defined in paragraph 4 of the Annex to Standing Order 2.</p>	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>This SO clarifies the meaning of “partner” and “dependent child”, used in the previous SO, and makes their definitions consistent with those under Standing Order 2.</p>
<p>26A.31 Any information provided in accordance with Standing Order 26A.29 in relation to a Member whose name is proposed for membership of a Private Bill Committee must be published at the same time as the motion to establish that committee.</p>	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>This SO requires any information provided under SO 26A.29 to be published at the same time as the motion to establish the Private Bill Committee, so that the Assembly is aware of any relevant interest before electing Members to the committee.</p>
<p>26A.32 Each member of a Private Bill Committee must, before the first meeting of that committee, complete a course of relevant training as</p>	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>This SO requires members of a Private Bill Committee to undergo</p>

determined by the Presiding Officer.	relevant training before undertaking their duties.
26A.33 Each member of a Private Bill Committee must, at the first meeting of that committee, agree to act impartially, in that Member's capacity as a member of that committee, and to base decisions solely on the evidence and other information provided to that committee.	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>This SO requires each member of a Private Bill Committee to agree to act impartially as a member of the committee and to base decisions solely on the evidence and information provided.</p>
26A.34 Members of a Private Bill Committee must, other than in exceptional circumstances, attend all meetings of a Private Bill Committee.	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>This SO requires members of a Private Bill Committee to attend all meetings of that committee, other than in exceptional circumstances. This is important because part of the committee's role is quasi-judicial in that it involves the hearing of evidence from the promoter of the Private Bill and any objectors. Non-attendance by members may result in the committee having to re-hear evidence already presented to it (see SO26A.35 below).</p>
<p>26A.35 A member of a Private Bill Committee may not participate in any proceedings on a Private Bill unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) all evidence relating to that Private Bill given orally during proceedings of the committee has been given in the presence of the Member, or (ii) with the agreement of the promoter and any objector to whom that evidence relates, that Member has viewed a recording or 	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>This SO prevents a member of a Private Bill Committee from participating in proceedings on a Private Bill unless they have been present for all oral evidence, or (with the permission of the promoter and any objector to whom that oral evidence relates) they have viewed a recording of the evidence or read the relevant transcript(s).</p>

<p>read a transcript of all evidence that was not given in the presence of the Member.</p>	
<p>26A.36 Standing Orders 17.12, 17.17 and 17.48 do not apply to a Private Bill Committee.</p>	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>This SO disapplies the following Standing Orders:</p> <p>SO17.12 -Member ceasing to be a member of a committee on joining or leaving a political group;</p> <p>SO17.17 - establishment of sub committees;</p> <p>SO17.48 - substitution at committee meetings.</p>
<p>26A.37 Standing Order 17.49 does not apply to a Private Bill Committee, except when the committee is considering proceedings on amendments.</p>	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>This SO disapplies SO17.49 (participation in a committee meeting by Members who are not members of the committee), except when the committee is considering proceedings on amendments. Where this is the case, Members who are not members of the committee but who have tabled amendments may participate in proceedings on those amendments with the permission of the Chair, but may not vote. Similar provision is made for proceedings on amendments during Stage 2 proceedings on Public Bills.</p>
<p>Initial Consideration</p>	<p>New sub-heading</p>

	Follows format of sub heading in SO26.
<p>26A.38 Once the objection period specified in Standing Order 26A.13(iii) has ended, the Business Committee must refer a Bill laid in accordance with Standing Order 26A.8 to the Private Bill Committee established in accordance with Standing Order 26A.26 (“the committee”), to consider and report on whether the Bill should proceed as a Private Bill.</p>	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>This SO requires the Business Committee to refer a Bill laid under SO 26A to a Private Bill Committee to consider and report on whether the Bill should proceed as a Private Bill.</p>
<p>26A.39 In considering whether a Bill should proceed as a Private Bill, the committee must consider whether:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the accompanying documents laid in accordance with Standing Order 26A.12 are, in the opinion of the committee, adequate to allow proper scrutiny of the Bill; (ii) adequate consultation was undertaken by the promoter prior to introduction of the Bill; (iii) the provisions of the Bill make it appropriate for it to be considered as a Private Bill in accordance with Standing Order 26A, having particular regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the extent to which its provisions affect issues of public policy; (b) the extent to which its provisions amend or repeal other legislation; 	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>This SO sets out some of the matters the committee should have particular regard to when considering whether the Bill should be given leave to proceed as a Private Bill.</p> <p>The Committee may also have regard to any other matter it considers relevant.</p> <p>As part of its consideration, the Committee may seek such information as it considers necessary from persons who may have an interest in the matter.</p>

<p>(c) the size of the area to which it relates; (d) the number and nature of the interests that it affects.</p>	
<p>26A.40 If it appears to the committee that the accompanying documents are not adequate to enable the committee to report in accordance with Standing Order 26A.38, it may, before reporting on whether the Bill should proceed as a Private Bill, allow the promoter such reasonable period as the committee considers appropriate to provide any further information the committee considers necessary (“supplementary accompanying documents”).</p>	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>This SO enables the committee to give the promoter additional time to provide further information to assist the committee in reporting on whether the Bill should proceed as a Private Bill.</p>
<p>26A.41 Any supplementary accompanying documents must be laid.</p>	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>This SO requires any information provided in accordance with SO26A.40 to be laid.</p>
<p>26A.42 Once the committee has reported, the Business Committee may table a motion that the Assembly agrees that the Bill should proceed as a Private Bill.</p>	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>This SO requires that, once the committee has reported, the Business Committee may table a motion that the Assembly agrees the Bill proceed as a Private Bill.</p>
<p>26A.43 If a motion under Standing Order 26A.42 is agreed, the Bill proceeds to Detailed Committee Consideration.</p>	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>This SO provides for the Bill to proceed to the next stage of consideration, ‘Detailed Committee Consideration’, if the motion</p>

	tabled under the previous Standing Order is agreed.
26A.44 If a motion under Standing Order 26A.42 is not agreed, the Bill falls.	New Standing Order This SO provides for the Bill to fall if a motion tabled under SO26A.42 is not agreed.
26A.45 Initial Consideration is completed when the Assembly has agreed that the Bill should proceed as a Private Bill or the Bill falls as part of Initial Consideration.	Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.
Detailed Committee Consideration	New sub-heading Follows format of sub heading in SO26.
26A.46 Detailed Committee Consideration starts on the first working day after Initial Consideration is completed.	New Standing Order Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.
26A.47 Proceedings at Detailed Committee Consideration must be considered by the committee established in accordance with Standing Order 26A.26 which considered Initial Consideration proceedings on the Private Bill.	New Standing Order This SO provides for the Private Bill Committee that considered the Private Bill at Initial Consideration to consider the Bill at Detailed Committee Consideration.

<p>26A.48 At Detailed Committee Consideration, the committee must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) consider and report on the general principles of the Private Bill; (ii) consider and report on any admissible objections, other than any objection that, in the opinion of the committee, does not have substantial grounds; and (iii) consider the detail of the Private Bill in accordance with Standing Orders 26A.55 to 26A.71 (including any admissible amendments). 	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>This SO sets out the role of the Private Bill Committee at Detailed Committee Consideration, i.e. to consider and report on the general principles of the Private Bill and any admissible objections, and then to undertake line-by-line scrutiny of the Bill and dispose of any admissible amendments.</p> <p>The following SOs set out the process by which the Committee must carry out these functions, including reporting on the general principles and objections before moving on to consider and dispose of amendments.</p>
<p>26A.49 The following persons are entitled to be heard before the committee in person, or may be represented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the promoter; (ii) any objector (subject to Standing Order 26A.52) who has submitted an admissible objection that the committee considers has substantial grounds; (iii) a member of the government; <p>and may participate in proceedings in accordance with any rulings of the Chair.</p>	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>This SO sets out the categories of persons that are entitled to be heard before the committee and to participate in proceedings.</p>
<p>26A.50 The Chair may, when ruling on the way in which an objector</p>	<p>New Standing Order</p>

<p>(or other person) may participate in proceedings, take into account the nature of the objection or other representation and the extent to which the nature of that participation is necessary in order to enable the committee to consider and report on the objection.</p>	<p>This SO enables the Chair to take account of the various factors, set out in the SO, when ruling on the way in which an objector can participate in proceedings.</p>
<p>26A.51 The committee may invite such other persons to give evidence as it considers appropriate.</p>	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>This SO enables the committee to call persons other than those listed in Standing Order 26A.49 to give evidence, should it consider it appropriate to do so.</p>
<p>26A.52 Where the committee considers that two or more objections are the same or similar, it may group those objections together and choose one or more objectors from that group to give evidence and otherwise to participate in relation to those objections.</p>	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>This SO enables the committee to group similar objections for the purpose of inviting objectors to give evidence.</p>
<p>26A.53 If the committee, in preparing its report under Standing Order 26A.48(i) and (ii), intends to recommend a change to the Private Bill and such a change, if made, would, in the opinion of the committee, affect the interests of other persons referred to in Standing Order 26A.54, the committee may take such action as it considers appropriate in order to ensure that those other persons have a reasonable opportunity to make representations to the committee in relation to that recommendation.</p>	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>This SO applies where, in preparing its report on the general principles to the Private Bill and objections, the committee intends to recommend a change to the Bill that would impact on the interests of “other persons” (defined in SO26A.54).</p> <p>In this case, the committee is able to take appropriate action to ensure those other persons have a reasonable opportunity to make</p>

	<p>representations to the committee about that recommendation.</p> <p>Such action may include asking the promoter to publish a new notice and to allow a new period during which objections to the proposed change may be submitted.</p>
<p>26A.54 For the purpose of Standing Order 26A.53, “other persons” means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) persons whose interests were not affected by the Private Bill as introduced but whose interests would be affected if the proposed changes were made to the Private Bill, or (ii) existing objectors whose interests would be affected to a greater extent or in new ways if the proposed changes were made to the Private Bill, giving rise to new substantial grounds for objection. 	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>This SO defines “other persons” for the purpose of the previous Standing Order.</p>
<p>26A.55 A Private Bill may be amended at Detailed Committee Consideration.</p>	<p>Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.</p>
<p>26A.56 At least 25 working days must elapse between the day on which the report under Standing Order 26A.48(i) and (ii) is laid and the date of the first meeting at which the committee considers the detail of the Private Bill in accordance with Standing Order 26A.48(iii).</p>	<p>New Standing Orders</p> <p>Standing Orders 26A.56-26A.61 are related.</p> <p>SO 26A.56 provides for 25 working days to elapse between the day on</p>

<p>26A.57 No later than five working days after the committee’s report is laid, any Member may table a motion that the Private Bill does not proceed any further.</p>	<p>which the committee report on the general principles and objections is laid and the first meeting of the committee to dispose of amendments to the Private Bill.</p>
<p>26A.58 If no motion is tabled under Standing Order 26A.57, the general principles of the Private Bill are to be deemed agreed by the Assembly and the committee must proceed to dispose of amendments to the Private Bill, in accordance with Standing Order 26A.48(iii).</p>	<p>During this 25 working day period—</p> <p>i. within the first 5 working days, any Member may table a motion that the Private Bill does not proceed any further (SO 26A.57). It is envisaged that, where the Committee has recommended that the general principles of the Private Bill are not agreed, a member of the committee would table such a motion in order to gain the Assembly’s endorsement of that view;</p>
<p>26A.59 Time must be made available for a motion tabled under Standing Order 26A.57 to be debated within 10 working days of the date that the motion was tabled (not counting working days in a non-sitting week).</p>	<p>ii. if no motion is tabled, the general principles of the Private Bill are deemed agreed by the Assembly (SO 26A.58). In this case, the Private Bill Committee is able to dispose of amendments to the Bill.</p>
<p>26A.60 If a motion tabled under Standing Order 26A.57 is agreed, the Private Bill falls.</p>	<p>iii. Where such a motion is tabled, the Business Committee must make time available, within 10 working days of the motion being tabled, for the Assembly to debate that motion (SO 26A.59). Working days in a non-sitting week do not count for the purpose of this Standing Order so as to avoid a debate being scheduled during a period of recess.</p>
<p>26A.61 If a motion tabled under Standing Order 26A.57 is not agreed, the general principles of the Private Bill are to be deemed agreed by the Assembly and the committee must proceed to dispose of amendments to the Private Bill in accordance with Standing Order 26A.48(iii).</p>	<p>iv. If a motion tabled under SO26A.57 is agreed, the Private Bill falls (SO26A. 60). If such a motion is not agreed, the general principles of the Private Bill are deemed agreed by the Assembly and the</p>

	Committee must proceed to dispose of amendments to the Bill (SO26A.61).
26A.62 Amendments to be considered at Detailed Committee Consideration may be tabled no earlier than the first working day after the day on which the committee laid its report under Standing Order 26A.48(i) and (ii).	New Standing Order This SO provides that amendments to the Private Bill may be tabled from the first working day after the committee laid its report on the general principles and the objections.
26A.63 The Chair of the committee may in exceptional circumstances accept an amendment at Detailed Committee Consideration of which less notice has been given than is required under Standing Order 26A.98. Such an amendment is referred to as a “late amendment”.	New Standing Order Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.
26A.64 Amendments are to be disposed of in the order in which the sections and schedules to which they relate arise in the Private Bill, unless the committee has decided otherwise.	New Standing Order Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.
26A.65 Only a Member who is a member of the committee may participate in proceedings of that committee for the purpose of: (i) moving or seeking agreement to withdraw an amendment; or (ii) voting.	New Standing Order Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.
26A.66 An amendment tabled by a Member who is not a member of	New Standing Order

the committee may be moved by a member of the committee.	Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.
26A.67 Where any amendment is tabled to a section or schedule of the Private Bill, once the final amendment to that section or schedule has been disposed of, that section or schedule as amended, or otherwise, is to be deemed agreed by the committee for the purpose of Detailed Committee Consideration proceedings.	New Standing Order Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.
26A.68 If no amendment is tabled to a section or schedule of the Private Bill, that section or schedule is to be deemed agreed by the committee for the purpose of Detailed Committee Consideration.	New Standing Order Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.
26A.69 Detailed Committee Consideration is completed when the last amendment has been disposed of or the last section or schedule has been deemed to be agreed, whichever is the later.	New Standing Order Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.
26A.70 If a Private Bill is amended at Detailed Committee Consideration so as to insert a section or schedule, or substantially alter any existing provision, the committee may request that the promoter prepare a revised Explanatory Memorandum.	New Standing Order Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.
26A.71 Any revised Explanatory Memorandum requested under Standing Order 26A.70 must be laid at least five working days before	New Standing Order

the date of the first meeting of the Assembly that considers Detailed Assembly Consideration proceedings.	Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.
Detailed Assembly Consideration	New sub-heading Follows format of sub heading in SO26.
26A.72 Detailed Assembly Consideration starts on the first working day after Detailed Committee Consideration is completed.	New Standing Order Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.
26A.73 At least 15 working days must elapse between the day on which Detailed Assembly Consideration starts and the date of the first meeting of the Assembly that considers Detailed Assembly Consideration proceedings.	New Standing Order Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.
26A.74 Detailed Assembly Consideration must be considered by the Assembly in plenary.	New Standing Order Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.
26A.75 A Private Bill may be amended at Detailed Assembly Consideration.	New Standing Order Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.

<p>26A.76 Amendments to be considered at Detailed Assembly Consideration may be tabled by any Member from the first day on which the stage starts.</p>	<p>New Standing Order Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.</p>
<p>26A.77 The Presiding Officer may select those amendments which are to be taken at Detailed Assembly Consideration.</p>	<p>New Standing Order Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.</p>
<p>26A.78 Amendments are to be disposed of in the order in which the sections and schedules to which they relate arise in the Private Bill, unless the Assembly has decided otherwise on a motion of the Business Committee (in accordance with Standing Order 11.7(ii)).</p>	<p>New Standing Order Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.</p>
<p>26A.79 The Assembly may, on a motion without notice of the Business Committee (in accordance with Standing Order 11.7(ii)), agree to one or more time-limits that are to apply to debates on amendments (as they have been grouped by the Presiding Officer).</p>	<p>New Standing Order Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.</p>
<p>26A.80 If a motion under Standing Order 26A.79 is agreed to, debates on those groups of amendments must be concluded by the time-limits specified in the motion, except to the extent considered necessary by the Presiding Officer:</p> <p>(i) as a consequence of the non-moving of an amendment leading</p>	<p>New Standing Order Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.</p>

<p>to a change in the order in which groups are debated; or</p> <p>(ii) to prevent any debate on a group of amendments that has already begun when a time-limit is reached from being unreasonably curtailed.</p>	
<p>26A.81 Amendments at Detailed Assembly Consideration are only admissible if, in addition to the criteria in Standing Order 26A.100, they are for the purpose of—</p> <p>(i) clarifying the wording of a provision of a Private Bill (including removing inconsistencies in or between the English and Welsh texts), or</p> <p>(ii) giving effect to commitments given on behalf of the promoter at the Detailed Committee Consideration Stage, or</p> <p>(iii) giving effect to any recommendations made by the committee in its report under Standing Order 26A.48(i) and (ii).</p>	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills (SO26.42), with appropriate amendments. These include a reference to giving effect to recommendations of the committee in its report on the general principles of the Private Bill and the objections.</p> <p>The effect of this SO is to limit the types of amendments that can be tabled at Detailed Assembly Consideration to those that are either technical in nature, or give effect to commitments or recommendations made at the committee stage.</p>
<p>26A.82 Where any amendment is tabled to a section or schedule of the Private Bill, once the final amendment to that section or schedule has been disposed of, that section or schedule as amended, or otherwise, is to be deemed agreed by the Assembly for the purpose of Detailed Assembly Consideration.</p>	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.</p>
<p>26A.83 If no amendment is tabled to a section or schedule, that section or schedule is to be deemed agreed by the Assembly for the</p>	<p>New Standing Order</p>

purpose of Detailed Assembly Consideration proceedings.	Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.
26A.84 Detailed Assembly Consideration is completed when the last amendment has been disposed of or the last section or schedule has been deemed to be agreed, whichever is the later.	New Standing Order Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.
Final Stage	New sub-heading Follows format of sub heading in SO26.
26A.85 The Final Stage of a Private Bill must be taken by the Assembly in plenary.	New Standing Order This SO confirms that the final stage of the process on a Private Bill must take place in plenary.
26A.86 Subject to Standing Order 26A.88, not earlier than five working days after the completion of Detailed Assembly Consideration any Member may table a motion that the Private Bill be passed.	New Standing Order Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, except that this SO provides for 5 working days to pass between the completion of Detailed Assembly Consideration and the Final stage. The intention is to allow the promoter of the Private Bill some time to consider whether to progress the Bill to the final stage or to withdraw. Also, as the 'Member in Charge' of the Bill will not be present in the Chamber, this makes the moving of a motion without notice

	impractical.
26A.87 A motion that a Private Bill be passed may not be amended.	New Standing Order Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.
26A.88 No motion that a Private Bill be passed may be moved unless the text of the Private Bill is available in both English and Welsh.	New Standing Order Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.
26A.89 No motion under Standing Order 12.31(ii) may be moved in any Final Stage proceedings.	New Standing Order Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.
Reconsideration of Private Bills Passed	New sub-heading Follows format of sub heading in SO26.
26A.90 Any Member may, after the Private Bill is passed, by motion propose that the Assembly reconsider the Private Bill, or any provision of it, if: (i) a question in relation to the Private Bill has been referred to	New Standing Order Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.

<p>the Supreme Court under section 112 of the Act;</p> <p>(ii) a reference for a preliminary ruling (within the meaning of section 113(1)(b) of the Act) has been made by the Supreme Court in connection with that reference; and</p> <p>(iii) neither of those references has been decided or otherwise disposed of.</p>	
<p>26A.91 Any Member may by motion propose that the Assembly reconsider the Private Bill if:</p> <p>(i) the Supreme Court decides that the Private Bill or any provision of it would not be within the legislative competence of the Assembly; or</p> <p>(ii) an order is made in relation to the Private Bill under section 114 of the Act.</p>	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.</p>
<p>26A.92 Proceedings at Reconsideration Stage must be considered by the Assembly in plenary.</p>	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.</p>
<p>26A.93 A Private Bill may not be amended at Reconsideration Stage unless in addition to the criteria in Standing Order 26A.100, and in the opinion of the Presiding Officer, the amendments are solely for</p>	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with</p>

<p>the purpose of resolving the issue which is the subject of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the reference to the Supreme Court for a preliminary ruling; (ii) the decision of the Supreme Court; or (iii) the Order under section 114 of the Act. 	<p>appropriate amendment.</p>
<p>26A.94 Unless the Assembly has decided, on a motion of the Business Committee, the order in which amendments are to be disposed of, they must be disposed of in the order in which the provisions to which they relate arise in the Private Bill.</p>	<p>New Standing Order Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.</p>
<p>26A.95 Any Member may propose that the Assembly approves a Private Bill amended on reconsideration. Such a motion may not be amended.</p>	<p>New Standing Order Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.</p>
<p>Amendments to Private Bills</p>	<p>New sub-heading Follows format of sub heading in SO26.</p>
<p>26A.96 Standing Orders 26A.97 to 26A.105 apply to amendments in Detailed Committee Consideration proceedings, Detailed Assembly Consideration proceedings and Reconsideration Stage proceedings.</p>	<p>New Standing Order Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment</p>
<p>26A.97 The Presiding Officer must determine the proper form of</p>	<p>New Standing Order</p>

amendments to a Private Bill.	Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.
26A.98 No amendment, other than a late amendment, may be considered unless it has been tabled five working days before it is considered.	New Standing Order Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.
26A.99 Any Member may add his or her name to an amendment (other than a late amendment) by notifying the Clerk at any time until the end of the working day before the amendment is due to be considered.	New Standing Order Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.
26A.100 An amendment is not admissible if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) it is not in its proper form in accordance with Standing Order 26A.97; (ii) it is not relevant to the Private Bill or the provisions of the Private Bill which it would amend; (iii) it is inconsistent with the general principles as reported on by the committee and deemed agreed by the Assembly; (iv) it is inconsistent with a decision already taken at the stage at which the amendment is proposed. 	New Standing Order Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.
26A.101 An amendment may be tabled to an amendment and, if	New Standing Order

<p>selected, must be disposed of before the amendment which it would amend and Standing Orders 26A.97 to 26A.105 must apply accordingly.</p>	<p>Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.</p>
<p>26A.102 Subject to Standing Order 26A.65, an amendment (other than a late amendment) may be withdrawn by the Member who tabled it at any time before the day on which it is considered but only with the unanimous agreement of any Members who have added their names to the amendment. If such agreement is not obtained, the amendment becomes an amendment in the name of the Member who first added his or her name to the amendment and who does not agree to the amendment being withdrawn.</p>	<p>New Standing Order Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.</p>
<p>26A.103 The Chair of the committee or the Presiding Officer, as the case may be, may group amendments for the purpose of debate as he or she sees fit. An amendment debated as part of a group may not be debated again when it comes to be disposed of.</p>	<p>New Standing Order Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.</p>
<p>26A.104 If a Member who tabled an amendment does not move the amendment when that amendment comes to be debated, the amendment may be moved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) in the committee at Detailed Committee Consideration, by a member of the committee; or (ii) in Detailed Assembly Consideration or Reconsideration 	<p>New Standing Order Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.</p>

proceedings, by any other Member.	
<p>26A.105 An amendment which has been moved may be withdrawn by the Member who moved it, but only:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) in the committee at Detailed Committee Consideration, if no member of the committee objects; or (ii) in Detailed Assembly Consideration or Reconsideration proceedings, if no Member objects. 	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.</p>
Change of Promoter	<p>New sub-heading</p> <p>Follows format of sub heading in SO26.</p>
<p>26A.106 Standing Orders 26A.107 to 26A.112 apply where, before completion of Detailed Committee Consideration, the promoter no longer wishes or is no longer able to obtain the powers or benefits conferred by that Bill, and another individual, body corporate or unincorporated association of persons (“the new promoter”) wishes to obtain those powers or benefits.</p>	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>This SO provides for Standing Orders 26A.107 to 26A.112 to apply to a change of promoter.</p>
<p>26A.107 The new promoter must, as soon as reasonably practicable, lay a memorandum setting out the reasons for, and the circumstances of, the change of promoter.</p>	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>This SO requires the new promoter to lay a memorandum relating to the change of promoter.</p>

<p>26A.108 The committee must, taking account of the memorandum laid under Standing Order 26A.107 and any further information from the new promoter that it may require, consider the implications of the change of promoter for the rights and interests of the objectors, other persons and for the progress of the Private Bill.</p>	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>This SO requires the committee to consider the implications of the change of promoter for the rights and interests of the objectors and for the progress of the Private Bill.</p>
<p>26A.109 The committee may, if it considers it appropriate in order to protect the rights or interests of objectors or other persons, or to ensure the proper scrutiny of the Private Bill:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) require the new promoter to lay supplementary accompanying documents ; (ii) require the new promoter to give such undertakings as the committee considers appropriate; (iii) require proceedings on the Private Bill at Detailed Committee Consideration, or part of those proceedings, to begin again; (iv) report to the Assembly on the implications of the change of promoter, with a recommendation that the Private Bill should not proceed with the new promoter. 	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>This SO enables the committee to require certain documentation from the new promoter and such undertaking as the committee considers appropriate. It also enables the committee to require proceedings, or part of those proceedings, on the Private Bill to begin again and to report to the Assembly with a recommendation that the Private Bill should not proceed with the new promoter.</p>
<p>26A.110 A report under Standing Order 26A.109(iv) must be considered by the Assembly on a motion of the Chair of the committee.</p>	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>This SO provides for a report of the committee under the previous Standing Order to be considered by the Assembly, on a motion of the</p>

	Chair.
26A.111 If a motion under Standing Order 26A.110 is agreed to, the Private Bill falls.	New Standing Order This SO provides for the Private Bill to fall if a motion under SO26A.110 is agreed to.
26A.112 If a motion under Standing Order 26A.110 is not agreed to, the committee or the Assembly must continue its consideration of the Private Bill.	New Standing Order This SO provides for the committee to continue its consideration of the Private Bill should a motion under SO26A.110 not be agreed to.
Her Majesty's and Duke of Cornwall's Consent	New sub-heading Follows format of sub heading in SO26.
26A.113 If a Private Bill contains provision, or is amended so as to include any provision, that would, if the Private Bill were a Bill for an Act of the United Kingdom Parliament, require the consent of Her Majesty, or the Duke of Cornwall, the Assembly must not debate the question whether the Private Bill be passed (or approved following Reconsideration) unless such consent to such a provision has been signified by a member of the government during proceedings on the Private Bill at a meeting of the Assembly.	New Standing Order Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.

<p>Financial Resolutions</p>	<p>New sub-heading</p> <p>Follows format of sub heading in SO26.</p>
<p>26A.114 The Presiding Officer must decide in every case whether a resolution is required for a Private Bill under Standing Orders 26A.115 to 26A.120.</p>	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.</p>
<p>26A.115 If a Private Bill contains a provision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) which charges expenditure on the Welsh Consolidated Fund, or (ii) the likely effect of which would be to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) increase significantly expenditure charged on that Fund; (b) give rise to significant expenditure payable out of that Fund for a new service or purpose; or (c) increase significantly expenditure payable out of that Fund for an existing service or purpose, <p>no proceedings may be taken on the Private Bill at any Stage after the Private Bill Committee has reported in accordance with Standing Order 26A.48(i) and (ii) unless the Assembly has by financial resolution agreed to the expenditure or the increase in expenditure being charged on or, as the case may be, payable out of that Fund.</p>	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.</p>

<p>26A.116 If:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a Private Bill contains any provision which imposes or increases (or confers a power to impose or increase) any charge, or otherwise requires (or confers a power to require) any payment to be made; and (ii) the person to whom the charge or payment is payable is required, by or under section 120(1) of the Act, to pay sums received into the Welsh Consolidated Fund (or would be so required but for any provision made by or under section 120(2)), <p>no proceedings may be taken on the Private Bill at any Stage after the Private Bill Committee has reported in accordance with Standing Order 26A.48(i) and (ii) unless the Assembly has by financial resolution agreed to the charge, increase or payment.</p>	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.</p>
<p>26A.117 Standing Order 26A.116:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) applies only where the charge, increase in charge or payment is significant; and (ii) does not apply where the charge, increase in charge or payment is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) in respect of the provision of goods and is reasonable in relation to the goods provided; or 	<p>New Standing Order</p> <p>Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.</p>

<p>(b) wholly or largely directed to the recovery of the cost of providing any service for which the charge is imposed or the payment requires to be made.</p>	
<p>26A.118 Where the effect of an amendment (or amendments) to a Private Bill, if agreed to, would be that the Private Bill would require a financial resolution which it would not otherwise require, no proceedings may be taken on the amendment (or amendments) unless the Assembly has agreed to a motion for such a financial resolution.</p>	<p>New Standing Order Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.</p>
<p>26A.119 Only a member of the government may move a motion for a financial resolution. Such a motion cannot be amended.</p>	<p>New Standing Order Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.</p>
<p>26A.120 Unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) notice of a motion for any financial resolution required in relation to a Private Bill by Standing Orders 26A.115 or 26A.116 is tabled within 6 months of the date on which the Private Bill Committee has reported in accordance with Standing Order 26A.48(i) and (ii); and (ii) the motion is agreed to, <p>the Private Bill falls.</p>	<p>New Standing Order Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.</p>

<p>Notification of Royal Assent to Private Acts of the Assembly</p>	<p>New sub-heading Follows format of sub heading in SO26.</p>
<p>26A.121 The Clerk must notify the Assembly of the date of Royal Assent to a Private Act of the Assembly.</p>	<p>New Standing Order Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.</p>
<p>Fall, Rejection or Withdrawal of Private Bills</p>	<p>New sub-heading Follows format of sub heading in SO26.</p>
<p>26A.122 If a Private Bill falls or is rejected by the Assembly, no further proceedings may be taken on that Private Bill and a Private Bill which, in the opinion of the Presiding Officer, is in the same or similar terms must not be introduced in the same Assembly within the period of 6 months from the date on which the Private Bill fell or was rejected.</p>	<p>New Standing Order Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.</p>
<p>26A.123 A Private Bill falls if it has not been passed or approved by the Assembly before the end of the Assembly in which it was introduced.</p>	<p>New Standing Order Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with appropriate amendment.</p>
<p>26A.124 A Private Bill may be withdrawn at any time by the Promoter.</p>	<p>New Standing Order Replicates provision in Standing Order 26 for Public Bills, with</p>

	appropriate amendment.
--	------------------------

Consequential Changes to Standing Orders (SO 15.1)

STANDING ORDER 15 – Laying and Tabling Procedures	
<p>15.1 The following documents or categories of document may be laid before the Assembly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a document specified in any enactment as one which must or may be laid before the Assembly or a document which falls within the terms of section 86 of, or paragraphs 36 or 37 of Schedule 11 to, the Act; (ii) legislation or proposed or draft legislation required to be laid under Standing Orders 25, 26, <u>26A</u>, 27 or 28; (iii) any report made by an Assembly committee and which that committee has agreed should be submitted to the Assembly, other than any report to which (iv) below applies; (iv) any other document specified elsewhere in Standing Orders which is required to be laid in accordance with the specific requirements in a Standing Order; and (v) any other document, or category of document, that the Assembly, by resolution in plenary, requires should be laid. 	<p>Amend this Standing Order</p> <p>Sub-point (ii) amended to include legislation required to be laid under SO.26A as a category of document that may be laid before the Assembly.</p>

Annex B – New Standing Orders: Private Bills

Standing Order 26A – Private Acts of the Assembly

Private Bills

- 26A.1 For the purposes of Standing Order 26A, a Private Bill is a Bill introduced for the purpose of obtaining for an individual person, body corporate or unincorporated association of persons (“the promoter”) particular powers or benefits in excess of, or in conflict with, the general law.
- 26A.2 Standing Order 26A applies to any Private Bill other than one whose provisions are intended to authorise or facilitate any construction works or to authorise the compulsory acquisition of any estate or interest in or over land. For this purpose the transfer of any estate or interest in or over land forming part of the assets of a person or body exercising functions of a public nature to another person or body also exercising functions of a public nature is not to be regarded as involving the compulsory acquisition of such estate or interest.

Permission to Introduce a Private Bill

- 26A.3 Prior to introduction in accordance with Standing Order 26A.8, a Private Bill and the accompanying documents required by Standing Order 26A.12 must be submitted by the promoter to the Presiding Officer for a decision on whether to grant permission to introduce the Bill.
- 26A.4 The Presiding Officer must notify the promoter of his or her decision under Standing Order 26A.3 and, where permission is not given, must give the promoter reasons for that decision.
- 26A.5 A Private Bill must not be introduced without the prior agreement of the Presiding Officer.

Fees

- 26A.6 The Commission may determine fees payable by promoters on introduction of Private Bills and in respect of the stages of their consideration set out in Standing Order 26A. The Commission may waive or reduce a fee that would otherwise be payable.

Form and Introduction of Private Bills

- 26A.7 A Private Bill may be introduced on a working day in a sitting week.
- 26A.8 A Private Bill must be introduced by being laid by or on behalf of the promoter.
- 26A.9 A Private Bill must not be laid unless it is in proper form in accordance with any determinations made by the Presiding Officer.
- 26A.10 A Private Bill must on its introduction be accompanied by a statement in English and Welsh by the Presiding Officer which must:
- (i) indicate whether or not the provisions of the Bill would be, in his or her opinion, within the legislative competence of the Assembly; and
 - (ii) indicate any provisions which, in his or her opinion, would not be within the legislative competence of the Assembly and the reasons for that opinion.
- 26A.11 A Private Bill must be introduced in both English and Welsh except when not doing so is in accordance with any determinations made by the Presiding Officer under Standing Order 26A.9.

Documentation to Accompany a Private Bill

- 26A.12 At the same time as the promoter introduces a Private Bill, he or she must also lay an Explanatory Memorandum, in English and Welsh, which must:
- (i) state that, in the view of the promoter, the provisions of the Private Bill would be within the legislative competence of the Assembly;
 - (ii) set out the reasons why the provisions of the Bill make it appropriate for it to proceed as a Private Bill, having particular regard to the criteria in Standing Order 26A.39;
 - (iii) set out the objectives of the Private Bill;
 - (iv) set out whether alternative ways of achieving the objectives were considered and, if so, why the approach taken in the Private Bill was adopted;
 - (v) set out the consultation that was undertaken on:

- (a) the objectives of the Private Bill and the ways of achieving them; and
 - (b) the detail of the Private Bill,
- together with a summary of the outcome of that consultation;
- (vi) summarise objectively what each provision of the Private Bill is intended to do (to the extent that it requires explanation or comment) and give other information necessary to explain the effect of the Bill;
 - (vii) include a Promoter's Statement that sets out:
 - (a) in the case of a Private Bill that contains provision which will affect the property or the contractual rights or duties of any person other than the promoter, details of any notification of the proposed provision given by the promoter to such persons or classes of person whose property or contractual rights or duties will be affected and of any response received;
 - (b) in the case of a Private Bill where the promoter is a body corporate or an unincorporated association of persons, particulars of the formal decision of that body or association to promote the Private Bill and confirmation that the decision in question was made in accordance with the constitution of that body or association;
 - (c) in the case of a Private Bill that contains provision to confer powers upon or modify the constitution of any body corporate or unincorporated association of persons, other than the promoter, details of any notification of the proposed provision given by the promoter to that body corporate or unincorporated association of persons and of any response received.

Notification of the Introduction of a Private Bill

26A.13 As soon as a Private Bill has been introduced, the promoter must publish a notice stating:

- (i) the general effect of the Private Bill;

- (ii) that the Private Bill may be inspected at the Assembly and at one or more other places in Wales including, in the case of a Private Bill that relates only to one area of Wales, a place within that area;
- (iii) that persons who believe their interests would be adversely affected by the Private Bill can make an objection to the Presiding Officer within the period of 40 working days beginning on the day when the notice is first published in a newspaper (“the objection period”);
- (iv) how to submit an objection and the information to be included in that objection, having regard to Standing Order 26A.19;
- (v) that an objection may either request that the Private Bill not be approved or that changes be made to the Private Bill before it is approved;
- (vi) that the person making an objection must comply with any guidance issued by the Presiding Officer in relation to making an objection.

26A.14 A notice under Standing Order 26A.13 must be published:

- (i) in at least one newspaper circulating throughout Wales (or, if the Private Bill relates only to one area of Wales, throughout that area); and
- (ii) by whatever other means are appropriate, in accordance with guidance published by the Presiding Officer, for ensuring that it comes to the attention of those whose interests are likely to be affected by the Private Bill.

26A.15 As soon as the promoter has complied with the requirements of Standing Order 26A.13, the promoter must give written notice of that fact to the Presiding Officer, giving particulars of:

- (i) how those requirements were complied with; and
- (ii) the arrangements made by the promoter for ensuring that the Private Bill was able to be inspected (other than at the Assembly) in accordance with Standing Order 26A.13(ii).

Objections

- 26A.16 An individual person who, or a body corporate or unincorporated association of persons that, considers that their interests would be adversely affected by a Private Bill introduced in the Assembly (an “objector”) may make an objection to the Presiding Officer in writing, in accordance with notice given under Standing Order 26A.13, during the objection period specified in Standing Order 26A.13(iii).
- 26A.17 For the purpose of Standing Order 26A.16, a member of the government may also be an objector.
- 26A.18 The Presiding Officer must rule on whether an objection is admissible.
- 26A.19 An objection is admissible only if it:
- (i) complies with any guidance issued by the Presiding Officer under Standing Order 6.17 in relation to making an objection;
 - (ii) sets out the nature of the objection;
 - (iii) identifies the provisions of the Private Bill that give rise to the objection;
 - (iv) specifies how the objector’s interests would be adversely affected by the Private Bill.
- 26A.20 The Presiding Officer must notify the objector of his or her decision under Standing Order 26A.18 and, where an objection is ruled inadmissible, must give the objector reasons for that decision.
- 26A.21 After the objection period has expired, the Clerk must publish all admissible objections.
- 26A.22 If the Presiding Officer receives an objection after the expiry of the objection period but before the first meeting of Detailed Committee Consideration, and that objection is accompanied by a statement by the objector explaining the delay in submitting the objection, the Presiding Officer must decide whether he or she is satisfied that:
- (i) the objection is admissible, in accordance with Standing Order 26A.19;

- (ii) the objector had good reason for not making the objection within the objection period;
- (iii) the objector has made the objection as soon as reasonably practicable after the expiry of that period; and
- (iv) consideration of such an objection would not be unreasonable having regard to the rights and interests of objectors and the promoter.

26A.23 If the Presiding Officer is so satisfied:

- (i) he or she must notify the objector of his or her decision;
- (ii) the Clerk must publish the objection; and
- (iii) the committee established in accordance with Standing Order 26A.26 must give consideration to the objection.

26A.24 If the Presiding Officer is not so satisfied, he or she must:

- (i) notify the objector of his or her decision, and
- (ii) give the objector reasons for that decision.

26A.25 An objection may be withdrawn by the objector, in accordance with any guidance issued by the Presiding Officer.

Private Bill Committees

26A.26 After a Private Bill has been introduced, and once the objection period specified in Standing Order 26A.13(iii) has ended, the Assembly must consider a motion to establish a Private Bill Committee, in accordance with Standing Order 16.5.

26A.27 Standing Orders 17.3 and 17.7 apply to a Private Bill Committee except that it must consist of no fewer than four members.

26A.28 Any Member who has, or may be expecting to have, or to the Member's knowledge, the Member's partner or any dependent child has, or may be expecting to have, an interest required to be registered by Standing Order 2 that may be seen to prejudice the impartial consideration of a Private Bill, must not be a member of the committee established to consider that Bill.

26A.29 Any Member whose name is proposed for membership of a Private Bill Committee must inform the Business Committee of any interest

of the kind referred to in Standing Order 26A.28 and also of any interest, other than such an interest, that he or she has or may be expecting to have, or which, to the Member's knowledge, the Member's partner or any dependent child of the Member has or may be expecting to have that, in the opinion of that Member, may be seen to prejudice the impartial consideration of the Private Bill.

- 26A.30 For the purpose of Standing Orders 26A.28 and 26A.29, the meanings of "partner" and "dependent child" are as defined in paragraph 4 of the Annex to Standing Order 2.
- 26A.31 Any information provided in accordance with Standing Order 26A.29 in relation to a Member whose name is proposed for membership of a Private Bill Committee must be published at the same time as the motion to establish that committee.
- 26A.32 Each member of a Private Bill Committee must, before the first meeting of that committee, complete a course of relevant training as determined by the Presiding Officer.
- 26A.33 Each member of a Private Bill Committee must, at the first meeting of that committee, agree to act impartially, in that Member's capacity as a member of that committee, and to base decisions solely on the evidence and other information provided to that committee.
- 26A.34 Members of a Private Bill Committee must, other than in exceptional circumstances, attend all meetings of a Private Bill Committee.
- 26A.35 A member of a Private Bill Committee may not participate in any proceedings on a Private Bill unless:
- (i) all evidence relating to that Private Bill given orally during proceedings of the committee has been given in the presence of the Member, or
 - (ii) with the agreement of the promoter and any objector to whom that evidence relates, that Member has viewed a recording or read a transcript of all evidence that was not given in the presence of the Member.
- 26A.36 Standing Orders 17.12, 17.17 and 17.48 do not apply to a Private Bill Committee.

26A.37 Standing Order 17.49 does not apply to a Private Bill Committee, except when the committee is considering proceedings on amendments.

Initial Consideration

26A.38 Once the objection period specified in Standing Order 26A.13(iii) has ended, the Business Committee must refer a Bill laid in accordance with Standing Order 26A.8 to the Private Bill Committee established in accordance with Standing Order 26A.26 (“the committee”), to consider and report on whether the Bill should proceed as a Private Bill.

26A.39 In considering whether a Bill should proceed as a Private Bill, the committee must consider whether:

- (i) the accompanying documents laid in accordance with Standing Order 26A.12 are, in the opinion of the committee, adequate to allow proper scrutiny of the Bill;
- (ii) adequate consultation was undertaken by the promoter prior to introduction of the Bill;
- (iii) the provisions of the Bill make it appropriate for it to be considered as a Private Bill in accordance with Standing Order 26A, having particular regard to:
 - (a) the extent to which its provisions affect issues of public policy;
 - (b) the extent to which its provisions amend or repeal other legislation;
 - (c) the size of the area to which it relates;
 - (d) the number and nature of the interests that it affects.

26A.40 If it appears to the committee that the accompanying documents are not adequate to enable the committee to report in accordance with Standing Order 26A.38, it may, before reporting on whether the Bill should proceed as a Private Bill, allow the promoter such reasonable period as the committee considers appropriate to provide any further information the committee considers necessary (“supplementary accompanying documents”).

26A.41 Any supplementary accompanying documents must be laid.

- 26A.42 Once the committee has reported, the Business Committee may table a motion that the Assembly agrees that the Bill should proceed as a Private Bill.
- 26A.43 If a motion under Standing Order 26A.42 is agreed, the Bill proceeds to Detailed Committee Consideration.
- 26A.44 If a motion under Standing Order 26A.42 is not agreed, the Bill falls.
- 26A.45 Initial Consideration is completed when the Assembly has agreed that the Bill should proceed as a Private Bill or the Bill falls as part of Initial Consideration.

Detailed Committee Consideration

- 26A.46 Detailed Committee Consideration starts on the first working day after Initial Consideration is completed.
- 26A.47 Proceedings at Detailed Committee Consideration must be considered by the committee established in accordance with Standing Order 26A.26 which considered Initial Consideration proceedings on the Private Bill.
- 26A.48 At Detailed Committee Consideration, the committee must:
- (i) consider and report on the general principles of the Private Bill;
 - (ii) consider and report on any admissible objections, other than any objection that, in the opinion of the committee, does not have substantial grounds; and
 - (iii) consider the detail of the Private Bill in accordance with Standing Orders 26A.55 to 26A.71 (including any admissible amendments).
- 26A.49 The following persons are entitled to be heard before the committee in person, or may be represented:
- (i) the promoter;
 - (ii) any objector (subject to Standing Order 26A.52) who has submitted an admissible objection that the committee considers has substantial grounds;
 - (iii) a member of the government;

and may participate in proceedings in accordance with any rulings of the Chair.

- 26A.50 The Chair may, when ruling on the way in which an objector (or other person) may participate in proceedings, take into account the nature of the objection or other representation and the extent to which the nature of that participation is necessary in order to enable the committee to consider and report on the objection.
- 26A.51 The committee may invite such other persons to give evidence as it considers appropriate.
- 26A.52 Where the committee considers that two or more objections are the same or similar, it may group those objections together and choose one or more objectors from that group to give evidence and otherwise to participate in relation to those objections.
- 26A.53 If the committee, in preparing its report under Standing Order 26A.48(i) and (ii), intends to recommend a change to the Private Bill and such a change, if made, would, in the opinion of the committee, affect the interests of other persons referred to in Standing Order 26A.54, the committee may take such action as it considers appropriate in order to ensure that those other persons have a reasonable opportunity to make representations to the committee in relation to that recommendation.
- 26A.54 For the purpose of Standing Order 26A.53, “other persons” means:
- (i) persons whose interests were not affected by the Private Bill as introduced but whose interests would be affected if the proposed changes were made to the Private Bill, or
 - (ii) existing objectors whose interests would be affected to a greater extent or in new ways if the proposed changes were made to the Private Bill, giving rise to new substantial grounds for objection.
- 26A.55 A Private Bill may be amended at Detailed Committee Consideration.
- 26A.56 At least 25 working days must elapse between the day on which the report under Standing Order 26A.48(i) and (ii) is laid and the date of the first meeting at which the committee considers the detail of the Private Bill in accordance with Standing Order 26A.48(iii).

- 26A.57 No later than five working days after the committee's report is laid, any Member may table a motion that the Private Bill does not proceed any further.
- 26A.58 If no motion is tabled under Standing Order 26A.57, the general principles of the Private Bill are to be deemed agreed by the Assembly and the committee must proceed to dispose of amendments to the Private Bill, in accordance with Standing Order 26A.48(iii).
- 26A.59 Time must be made available for a motion tabled under Standing Order 26A.57 to be debated within 10 working days of the date that the motion was tabled (not counting working days in a non-sitting week).
- 26A.60 If a motion tabled under Standing Order 26A.57 is agreed, the Private Bill falls.
- 26A.61 If a motion tabled under Standing Order 26A.57 is not agreed, the general principles of the Private Bill are to be deemed agreed by the Assembly and the committee must proceed to dispose of amendments to the Private Bill in accordance with Standing Order 26A.48(iii).
- 26A.62 Amendments to be considered at Detailed Committee Consideration may be tabled no earlier than the first working day after the day on which the committee laid its report under Standing Order 26A.48(i) and (ii).
- 26A.63 The Chair of the committee may in exceptional circumstances accept an amendment at Detailed Committee Consideration of which less notice has been given than is required under Standing Order 26A.98. Such an amendment is referred to as a "late amendment".
- 26A.64 Amendments are to be disposed of in the order in which the sections and schedules to which they relate arise in the Private Bill, unless the committee has decided otherwise.
- 26A.65 Only a Member who is a member of the committee may participate in proceedings of that committee for the purpose of:
- (i) moving or seeking agreement to withdraw an amendment; or
 - (ii) voting.

- 26A.66 An amendment tabled by a Member who is not a member of the committee may be moved by a member of the committee.
- 26A.67 Where any amendment is tabled to a section or schedule of the Private Bill, once the final amendment to that section or schedule has been disposed of, that section or schedule as amended, or otherwise, is to be deemed agreed by the committee for the purpose of Detailed Committee Consideration proceedings.
- 26A.68 If no amendment is tabled to a section or schedule of the Private Bill, that section or schedule is to be deemed agreed by the committee for the purpose of Detailed Committee Consideration.
- 26A.69 Detailed Committee Consideration is completed when the last amendment has been disposed of or the last section or schedule has been deemed to be agreed, whichever is the later.
- 26A.70 If a Private Bill is amended at Detailed Committee Consideration so as to insert a section or schedule, or substantially alter any existing provision, the committee may request that the promoter prepare a revised Explanatory Memorandum.
- 26A.71 Any revised Explanatory Memorandum requested under Standing Order 26A.70 must be laid at least five working days before the date of the first meeting of the Assembly that considers Detailed Assembly Consideration proceedings.

Detailed Assembly Consideration

- 26A.72 Detailed Assembly Consideration starts on the first working day after Detailed Committee Consideration is completed.
- 26A.73 At least 15 working days must elapse between the day on which Detailed Assembly Consideration starts and the date of the first meeting of the Assembly that considers Detailed Assembly Consideration proceedings.
- 26A.74 Detailed Assembly Consideration must be considered by the Assembly in plenary.
- 26A.75 A Private Bill may be amended at Detailed Assembly Consideration.
- 26A.76 Amendments to be considered at Detailed Assembly Consideration may be tabled by any Member from the first day on which the stage starts.

- 26A.77 The Presiding Officer may select those amendments which are to be taken at Detailed Assembly Consideration.
- 26A.78 Amendments are to be disposed of in the order in which the sections and schedules to which they relate arise in the Private Bill, unless the Assembly has decided otherwise on a motion of the Business Committee (in accordance with Standing Order 11.7(ii)).
- 26A.79 The Assembly may, on a motion without notice of the Business Committee (in accordance with Standing Order 11.7(ii)), agree to one or more time-limits that are to apply to debates on amendments (as they have been grouped by the Presiding Officer).
- 26A.80 If a motion under Standing Order 26A.79 is agreed to, debates on those groups of amendments must be concluded by the time-limits specified in the motion, except to the extent considered necessary by the Presiding Officer:
- (i) as a consequence of the non-moving of an amendment leading to a change in the order in which groups are debated; or
 - (ii) to prevent any debate on a group of amendments that has already begun when a time-limit is reached from being unreasonably curtailed.
- 26A.81 Amendments at Detailed Assembly Consideration are only admissible if, in addition to the criteria in Standing Order 26A.100, they are for the purpose of:
- (i) clarifying the wording of a provision of a Private Bill (including removing inconsistencies in or between the English and Welsh texts), or
 - (ii) giving effect to commitments given on behalf of the promoter at the Detailed Committee Consideration Stage, or
 - (iii) giving effect to any recommendations made by the committee in its report under Standing Order 26A.48(i) and (ii).
- 26A.82 Where any amendment is tabled to a section or schedule of the Private Bill, once the final amendment to that section or schedule has been disposed of, that section or schedule as amended, or otherwise, is to be deemed agreed by the Assembly for the purpose of Detailed Assembly Consideration.

- 26A.83 If no amendment is tabled to a section or schedule, that section or schedule is to be deemed agreed by the Assembly for the purpose of Detailed Assembly Consideration proceedings.
- 26A.84 Detailed Assembly Consideration is completed when the last amendment has been disposed of or the last section or schedule has been deemed to be agreed, whichever is the later.

Final Stage

- 26A.85 The Final Stage of a Private Bill must be taken by the Assembly in plenary.
- 26A.86 Subject to Standing Order 26A.88, not earlier than five working days after the completion of Detailed Assembly Consideration any Member may table a motion that the Private Bill be passed.
- 26A.87 A motion that a Private Bill be passed may not be amended.
- 26A.88 No motion that a Private Bill be passed may be moved unless the text of the Private Bill is available in both English and Welsh.
- 26A.89 No motion under Standing Order 12.31(ii) may be moved in any Final Stage proceedings.

Reconsideration of Private Bills Passed

- 26A.90 Any Member may, after the Private Bill is passed, by motion propose that the Assembly reconsider the Private Bill, or any provision of it, if:
- (i) a question in relation to the Private Bill has been referred to the Supreme Court under section 112 of the Act;
 - (ii) a reference for a preliminary ruling (within the meaning of section 113(1)(b) of the Act) has been made by the Supreme Court in connection with that reference; and
 - (iii) neither of those references has been decided or otherwise disposed of.
- 26A.91 Any Member may by motion propose that the Assembly reconsider the Private Bill if:
- (i) the Supreme Court decides that the Private Bill or any provision of it would not be within the legislative competence of the Assembly; or

(ii) an order is made in relation to the Private Bill under section 114 of the Act.

26A.92 Proceedings at Reconsideration Stage must be considered by the Assembly in plenary.

26A.93 A Private Bill may not be amended at Reconsideration Stage unless in addition to the criteria in Standing Order 26A.100, and in the opinion of the Presiding Officer, the amendments are solely for the purpose of resolving the issue which is the subject of:

(i) the reference to the Supreme Court for a preliminary ruling;

(ii) the decision of the Supreme Court; or

(iii) the Order under section 114 of the Act.

26A.94 Unless the Assembly has decided, on a motion of the Business Committee, the order in which amendments are to be disposed of, they must be disposed of in the order in which the provisions to which they relate arise in the Private Bill.

26A.95 Any Member may propose that the Assembly approves a Private Bill amended on reconsideration. Such a motion may not be amended.

Amendments to Private Bills

26A.96 Standing Orders 26A.97 to 26A.105 apply to amendments in Detailed Committee Consideration proceedings, Detailed Assembly Consideration proceedings and Reconsideration Stage proceedings.

26A.97 The Presiding Officer must determine the proper form of amendments to a Private Bill.

26A.98 No amendment, other than a late amendment, may be considered unless it has been tabled five working days before it is considered.

26A.99 Any Member may add his or her name to an amendment (other than a late amendment) by notifying the Clerk at any time until the end of the working day before the amendment is due to be considered.

26A.100 An amendment is not admissible if:

(i) it is not in its proper form in accordance with Standing Order 26A.97;

- (ii) it is not relevant to the Private Bill or the provisions of the Private Bill which it would amend;
- (iii) it is inconsistent with the general principles as reported on by the committee and deemed agreed by the Assembly; or
- (iv) it is inconsistent with a decision already taken at the stage at which the amendment is proposed.

26A.101 An amendment may be tabled to an amendment and, if selected, must be disposed of before the amendment which it would amend and Standing Orders 26A.97 to 26A.105 must apply accordingly.

26A.102 Subject to Standing Order 26A.65, an amendment (other than a late amendment) may be withdrawn by the Member who tabled it at any time before the day on which it is considered but only with the unanimous agreement of any Members who have added their names to the amendment. If such agreement is not obtained, the amendment becomes an amendment in the name of the Member who first added his or her name to the amendment and who does not agree to the amendment being withdrawn.

26A.103 The Chair of the committee or the Presiding Officer, as the case may be, may group amendments for the purpose of debate as he or she sees fit. An amendment debated as part of a group may not be debated again when it comes to be disposed of.

26A.104 If a Member who tabled an amendment does not move the amendment when that amendment comes to be debated, the amendment may be moved:

- (i) in the committee at Detailed Committee Consideration, by a member of the committee; or
- (ii) in Detailed Assembly Consideration or Reconsideration proceedings, by any other Member.

26A.105 An amendment which has been moved may be withdrawn by the Member who moved it, but only:

- (i) in the committee at Detailed Committee Consideration, if no member of the committee objects; or
- (ii) in Detailed Assembly Consideration or Reconsideration proceedings, if no Member objects.

Change of Promoter

26A.106 Standing Orders 26A.107 to 26A.112 apply where, before completion of Detailed Committee Consideration, the promoter no longer wishes or is no longer able to obtain the powers or benefits conferred by that Bill, and another individual, body corporate or unincorporated association of persons (“the new promoter”) wishes to obtain those powers or benefits.

26A.107 The new promoter must, as soon as reasonably practicable, lay a memorandum setting out the reasons for, and the circumstances of, the change of promoter.

26A.108 The committee must, taking account of the memorandum laid under Standing Order 26A.107 and any further information from the new promoter that it may require, consider the implications of the change of promoter for the rights and interests of the objectors, other persons and for the progress of the Private Bill.

26A.109 The committee may, if it considers it appropriate in order to protect the rights or interests of objectors or other persons, or to ensure the proper scrutiny of the Private Bill:

- (i) require the new promoter to lay supplementary accompanying documents;
- (ii) require the new promoter to give such undertakings as the committee considers appropriate;
- (iii) require proceedings on the Private Bill at Detailed Committee Consideration, or part of those proceedings, to begin again;
- (iv) report to the Assembly on the implications of the change of promoter, with a recommendation that the Private Bill should not proceed with the new promoter.

26A.110 A report under Standing Order 26A.109(iv) must be considered by the Assembly on a motion of the Chair of the committee.

26A.111 If a motion under Standing Order 26A.110 is agreed to, the Private Bill falls.

26A.112 If a motion under Standing Order 26A.110 is not agreed to, the committee or the Assembly must continue its consideration of the Private Bill.

Her Majesty's and Duke of Cornwall's Consent

26A.113 If a Private Bill contains provision, or is amended so as to include any provision, that would, if the Private Bill were a Bill for an Act of the United Kingdom Parliament, require the consent of Her Majesty, or the Duke of Cornwall, the Assembly must not debate the question whether the Private Bill be passed (or approved following Reconsideration) unless such consent to such a provision has been signified by a member of the government during proceedings on the Private Bill at a meeting of the Assembly.

Financial Resolutions

26A.114 The Presiding Officer must decide in every case whether a resolution is required for a Private Bill under Standing Orders 26A.115 to 26A.120.

26A.115 If a Private Bill contains a provision:

- (i) which charges expenditure on the Welsh Consolidated Fund, or
- (ii) the likely effect of which would be to:
 - (a) increase significantly expenditure charged on that Fund;
 - (b) give rise to significant expenditure payable out of that Fund for a new service or purpose; or
 - (c) increase significantly expenditure payable out of that Fund for an existing service or purpose,

no proceedings may be taken on the Private Bill at any Stage after the Private Bill Committee has reported in accordance with Standing Order 26A.48(i) and (ii) unless the Assembly has by financial resolution agreed to the expenditure or the increase in expenditure being charged on or, as the case may be, payable out of that Fund.

26A.116 If:

- (i) a Private Bill contains any provision which imposes or increases (or confers a power to impose or increase) any charge, or otherwise requires (or confers a power to require) any payment to be made; and
- (ii) the person to whom the charge or payment is payable is required, by or under section 120(1) of the Act, to pay sums

received into the Welsh Consolidated Fund (or would be so required but for any provision made by or under section 120(2)),

no proceedings may be taken on the Private Bill at any Stage after the Private Bill Committee has reported in accordance with Standing Order 26A.48(i) and (ii) unless the Assembly has by financial resolution agreed to the charge, increase or payment.

26A.117 Standing Order 26A.116:

- (i) applies only where the charge, increase in charge or payment is significant; and
- (ii) does not apply where the charge, increase in charge or payment is:
 - (a) in respect of the provision of goods and is reasonable in relation to the goods provided; or
 - (b) wholly or largely directed to the recovery of the cost of providing any service for which the charge is imposed or the payment requires to be made.

26A.118 Where the effect of an amendment (or amendments) to a Private Bill, if agreed to, would be that the Private Bill would require a financial resolution which it would not otherwise require, no proceedings may be taken on the amendment (or amendments) unless the Assembly has agreed to a motion for such a financial resolution.

26A.119 Only a member of the government may move a motion for a financial resolution. Such a motion cannot be amended.

26A.120 Unless:

- (i) notice of a motion for any financial resolution required in relation to a Private Bill by Standing Orders 26A.115 or 26A.116 is tabled within 6 months of the date on which the Private Bill Committee has reported in accordance with Standing Order 26A.48(i) and (ii); and

- (ii) the motion is agreed to,
the Private Bill falls.

Notification of Royal Assent to Private Acts of the Assembly

26A.121 The Clerk must notify the Assembly of the date of Royal Assent to a Private Act of the Assembly.

Fall, Rejection or Withdrawal of Private Bills

26A.122 If a Private Bill falls or is rejected by the Assembly, no further proceedings may be taken on that Private Bill and a Private Bill which, in the opinion of the Presiding Officer, is in the same or similar terms must not be introduced in the same Assembly within the period of 6 months from the date on which the Private Bill fell or was rejected.

26A.123 A Private Bill falls if it has not been passed or approved by the Assembly before the end of the Assembly in which it was introduced.

26A.124 A Private Bill may be withdrawn at any time by the Promoter.

STANDING ORDER 15 – Laying and Tabling Procedures

15.1 The following documents or categories of document may be laid before the Assembly:

- (i) a document specified in any enactment as one which must or may be laid before the Assembly or a document which falls within the terms of section 86 of, or paragraphs 36 or 37 of Schedule 11 to, the Act;
- (ii) legislation or proposed or draft legislation required to be laid under Standing Orders 25, 26, 26A, 27 or 28;
- (iii) any report made by an Assembly committee and which that committee has agreed should be submitted to the Assembly, other than any report to which (iv) below applies;
- (iv) any other document specified elsewhere in Standing Orders which is required to be laid in accordance with the specific requirements in a Standing Order; and

- (v) any other document, or category of document, that the Assembly, by resolution in plenary, requires should be laid.

Annex C - Tracked Changes and Explanations Grid: Miscellaneous Amendments

STANDING ORDER 11 - Organisation of Business	
Assembly Timetable	
<p>11.9 From time to time, the Business Committee must publish a timetable, for periods of not less than six months, which must include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) outline timetables of plenary meetings; (ii) times available for committee meetings; (iii) times available for meetings of political groups; (iv) recesses; and (v) dates for questions for oral answer by the First Minister, Welsh Ministers, the Counsel General and the Commission. 	<p>No amendment</p> <p>This Standing Order is included here for ease of reference.</p>
<p>11.10 Motions <u>Timetables</u> under Standing Order 11.9 must have regard to the family and constituency or electoral region responsibilities of Members and their likely travel arrangements; and should normally seek to avoid timetabling business before 9.00am or after 6.00pm on any working day.</p>	<p>Amend</p> <p>Standing Order 11.9 refers to timetables, and not motions - this was changed as part of the Review of Standing Orders. Standing Order 11.10 should have been changed as a consequence. This amendment corrects the inconsistency between the two Standing Orders.</p>
STANDING ORDER 17 - Operation of Committees	
Membership of Committees	
<p>17.3 The Assembly must consider a motion tabled by the Business Committee to agree the membership and chair of each committee established by a resolution of the Assembly on a motion (or motions) tabled by the Business Committee in accordance with Standing Order 16.</p>	<p>Amend</p> <p>This Standing Order should apply to any committee established by the Assembly.</p> <p>Currently it only applies to those established by the Assembly on a motion tabled by the Business Committee. Standing Order 16.5 provides that the Assembly may also establish a committee on a motion proposed by any Member.</p> <p>This deletion ensures that Standing Order 17.3 applies to the latter case as well.</p>

STANDING ORDER 17 – Operation of Committees

Openness of Committees

<p>17.41 Written Material submitted to a committee by members of the public in relation to proceedings of the committee, including evidence submitted or documents produced in response to an invitation under Standing Order 17.50, published on behalf of the Committee, is to be regarded as published:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) under the authority of the Assembly (for the purpose of section 42(1)(b) of the Act (Defamation)); and(ii) for the purposes of Assembly proceedings (for the purpose of section 43(1)(b) of the Act (Contempt of Court)).	<p><u>Amend this Standing Order</u></p> <p>This change would ensure that all material submitted to a committee is covered by the provision of this SO, and not just written material as is currently the case.</p> <p>Material that would be covered by the new provision includes video clips, images and multi-media presentations.</p>
--	--

STANDING ORDER 25 – Orders in Council to be made under section 109 of the Act

Fall of a Proposed or Draft Order

<p>25.22 Approval to lay a proposed Order in accordance with Standing Order 25.30 ceases at dissolution.</p>	<p><u>Delete</u></p> <p>Standing Order 25.30 has changed, following amendments agreed on 16 November 2011 and no longer refers to approval to lay a proposed Order.</p> <p>This deletion is a consequential change arising from those earlier changes.</p>
---	---

Annex D - New Standing Orders: Miscellaneous Amendments

STANDING ORDER 11 – Organisation of Business

Assembly Timetable

- 11.10 Timetables under Standing Order 11.9 must have regard to the family and constituency or electoral region responsibilities of Members and their likely travel arrangements; and should normally seek to avoid timetabling business before 9.00am or after 6.00pm on any working day.

STANDING ORDER 17 – Operation of Committees

Membership of Committees

- 17.3 The Assembly must consider a motion tabled by the Business Committee to agree the membership and chair of each committee established by a resolution of the Assembly.

Openness of Committees

- 17.41 Material submitted to a committee by members of the public in relation to proceedings of the committee, including evidence submitted or documents produced in response to an invitation under Standing Order 17.50, published on behalf of the Committee, is to be regarded as published:
- (i) under the authority of the Assembly (for the purpose of section 42(1)(b) of the Act (Defamation)); and
 - (ii) for the purposes of Assembly proceedings (for the purpose of section 43(1)(b) of the Act (Contempt of Court)).

STANDING ORDER 25 – Orders in Council to be made under section 109 of the Act

Fall of a Proposed or Draft Order

25.22 [This Standing Order was removed by resolution in Plenary on XX.XX.2012.]